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## A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—  
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHES

BY  
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTS—I DOLLAR—55 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September, 1867.

A. Regular issue.

Stamps of India issued at the end of 1865 and in September 1866, surcharged with Crown and value in cents.



Watermarked



Perforated 14.

- 1 1½c on ½a blue, red surcharge
- 2 2c on 1a brown, red surcharge
- 3 3c on 1a brown, blue surcharge
- 4 4c on 1a brown, black surcharge
- 5 6c on 2a yellow orange, violet surcharge
- 6 8c on 2a yellow orange, green surcharge
- 7 12c on 4a green, red surcharge

8 24c on 8a rose, blue surcharge

9 32c on 2a yellow orange, black surcharge

B. Provisional issue.

1½ cent stamp of regular issue, with the word "THREE HALF" erased and a figure "2" added in ink.

Watermarked Elephant's Head.

Perforated 14.

10 2c on 1½c blue and red, black surcharge

This stamp is given on the authority of Major Evans.

January, 1868.

Typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper. The 2, 4 and 6 cent are of one type, the 8, 12 and 24 cent are of another type, and the 32 and 96 cent of still another. Size 18½x22½mm.





Watermarked



Perforated 14.

- 11 2c brown
- 12 4c rose
- 13 6c lilac
- 14 6c violet
- 15 8c yellow
- 16 8c yellow orange
- 17 12c blue
- 18 24c green
- 19 32c vermilion
- 20 96c slate

1873.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22mm.



Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 21 30c claret

June, 1879.

Provisional issue.

8 and 32 cent stamps of the issue of January 1868, surcharged horizontally in

black **Five** or **Seven**  
**Cents.** or **Cents.**

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 22 5c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge

- 23 7c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. No period after Cents.
- 24 5c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge
- 25 7c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- b. Space between F and i.
- 26 5c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge
- c. Period between F and i.

- 27 5c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge

1880.

30 cent stamps of the issue of 1873 surcharged in black with new value. There are four types of this surcharge. In type I both figures are thick. In type II the 0 is thick and the 1 is thin. In type III both figures are thin. In type IV both figures are thin and the 0 is a trifle smaller than the 1.

**10 10 10 10**

I. II. III. IV.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 28 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge, type I
- 29 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge, type II
- 30 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge, type III
- 31 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge, type IV

April, 1880.

Provisional issue.

Same as preceding provisional issue, but with the addition of the word "Cents" below the numeral 10.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14

- 32 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge, type I
- 33 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge, type II
- 34 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge, type III
- 35 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge, type IV

July, 1880.

Provisional issue.

8 cent stamps of the issue of January, 1868, surcharged in black with new value. There are three types of this surcharge, as per illustration.

**5 5 5**

cents. cents. cents.

I. II. III.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 36 5c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type I
- 37 5c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type II
- 38 5c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type III

1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of January, 1868, and 1873 surcharged with new value in black.

There are three types of the surcharge 10, two which have the word "cents" below the numeral. Of the stamps with the word "cents" on the surcharge, there are several varieties of each, the difference consisting in the relative position of the letters of the word "cents" to the numeral of value above it.

**5 cents**      **10 cents.**      **10 cents.**      **10**

I.                      II.                      III.                      IV.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 39 5c on 4c rose, black surcharge, type I  
40 10c on 6c violet " " type II  
41 10c on 12c blue " " " II  
42 10c on 12c blue " " " III  
43 10c on 12c blue " " " IV  
44 10c on 30c claret " " " II

The fourth type is considered doubtful by Messrs. Moens & Evans.

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 45 5c brown violet  
46 10c slate

1882-83.

Same type and impression as issues of January, 1868, and 1882.

I. Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 12½.

- 47 9c slate



II. Watermarked

Perforated 14.

- 48 2c bistre (September, 1882)  
49 4c rose (June, 1882)  
50 6c violet (September, 1882)  
51 8c yellow " "  
52 8c yellow orange (September, 1882)  
53 10c slate (end of 1882)

April, 1883.

Provisional issue.

Regular issues surcharged with new value.

A. 8 cent stamps of the issue of Septem-

ber, 1882, and 32 cent stamps of the issue of January, 1868, surcharged vertically

**TWO CENTS** There are five types of this surcharge: in type I the E, N and S are wide, in type II the E and S are wide, in type III the S is wide, in type IV the E is wide, and in type V all the letters are narrow.

I. Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 54 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type I  
55 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type II  
56 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type III  
57 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type IV  
58 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type V

II. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 59 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type I  
60 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type II  
61 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type III  
62 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type IV  
63 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type V

Variety: s inverted.

- 64 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type I

B. 5 cent stamps of the type of the 1882 issue, but printed in blue, and surcharged

**TWO CENTS**

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 65 2c on 5c blue, black surcharge, type I  
66 2c on 5c blue " " " II  
67 2c on 5c blue " " " III  
68 2c on 5c blue " " " IV  
69 2c on 5c blue " " " V

July, 1883.

Regular issue surcharged horizontally in

black **2 Cents.**

I. Surcharged on 12 cent stamps of the issue of January, 1868.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 70 2c on 12c blue, black surcharge

II. Surcharged on 4 cent stamps of the issue of June, 1882.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 71 2c on 4c rose, black surcharge

Variety: Cents.

- 72 2c on 4c rose, black surcharge

August, 1883.

Same type as corresponding values of preceding regular issues, but printed in different colors, except the 24 cent.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 73 2c rose
- 74 2c carmine
- 75 4c brown
- 76 5c blue
- 77 12c violet brown
- 78 12c red brown
- 79 24c green

April, 1884.

Provisional issue.

12 cent stamps of the issue of January,

1868, surcharged horizontally in black **8 Cents**

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 80 8c on 12c blue, black surcharge

September, 1884.

Provisional issue.

5 and 12 cent stamps of the issue of August,

1883, surcharged respectively **4** and **8 Cents**

There are two types of the surcharge: 4 cents; in type I the "N" of cents is wide, and in type II it is narrow.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 81 4c on 5c blue, black surcharge, type I
- 82 4c on 5c blue " " " " II
- 83 4c on 5c blue, red surcharge, type I
- 84 4c on 5c blue " " " " II
- 85 8c on 12c violet brown, black surcharge
- 86 8c on 12c violet brown, blue surcharge

Varieties:

- a. s of cents is crooked.

- 87 8c on 12c violet brown, black surcharge

- b. "8" is inverted.

- 88 8c on 12c violet brown, black surcharge

October, 1884.

Provisional issue.

8 cent stamps of preceding provisional issue, with additional surcharge of a large

**8** in red.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 89 8c on 12c violet brown, black and red surcharge
- 90 8c on 12c violet brown, blue and red surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Small "8" is inverted.

- 91 8c on 12c violet brown, black and red surcharge

- b. With additional surcharge of half of the large "8" on top of the first one.

- 92 8c on 12c violet brown, black and red surcharge

- c. Double surcharge of large "8."

- 93 8c on 12c violet brown, black and red surcharge

September, 1885.

Provisional issue.

A. 5 cent stamps of the issue of 1882, surcharged in black **3 cents**

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 94 3c on 5c brown violet, black surcharge

Variety: Cents.

- 95 3c on 5c brown violet, black surcharge

B. 5 cent stamps of the issue of August,

1883, surcharge in black **3 CENTS**

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 96 3c on 5c blue, black surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 97 3c on 5c blue, black surcharge

1887-88.

Same type, impression etc., as corresponding values of the issue of January, 1868.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 98 32c orange

- 99 96c slate (1888)

April, 1887.

Provisional issue.

32c stamps of same type as preceding issue, but printed in violet rose and surcharged horizontally with new value and original value, obliterated by black line.

Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

- 100 3c on 32c violet rose, black surcharge

July, 1887.

Provisional issue.

- 5 and 8 cent stamps of the issue of 1882-83 surcharged horizontally in black

**2 Cents.**

In type I the c and s of *cents* are below the line, in type II the "s" is above the line and in type III all the letters are on a level.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 101 2c on 5c blue, black surcharge, type I  
 102 2c on 5c blue " " " II  
 103 2c on 5c blue " " " III  
 104 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type I  
 105 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type II  
 106 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type III

1891.

Same type, impression, etc., as 1872 issue.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 107 30c violet brown  
 108 30c claret

End of 1891.

Provisional issue.

24 cent stamps of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged horizontally with new value in black, and original value obliterated by a black line.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 109 10c on 24c green, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Figure "1" above the line.  
 110 10c on 24c green, black surcharge  
 b. Narrow "o."  
 111 10c on 24c green, black surcharge

1892.

A. Provisional issue.

I. Stamps of the issues of 1883-87, surcharged horizontally in two lines with new value in black, and original value obliterated by a black line.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 112 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

- 113 1c on 4c brown, black surcharge  
 114 1c on 6c violet " "  
 115 1c on 8c yellow " "  
 116 1c on 12c violet brown, black surcharge  
 117 30c on 32c orange, black surcharge  
 Variety: Double surcharge, one inverted.  
 118 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge

II. 8 cent stamps of same type as 1883 issue but printed in green and surcharged horizontally in one line with new value in black, and original value obliterated by a black line.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 119 1c on 8c green, black surcharge

B. Regular issue.

Typographed on white wove paper; on the 25 and 50 cent stamps, the name and value are printed in a different color from the remainder of the stamp, size 18½x23 mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 120 1c green  
 121 25c mauve and green  
 122 50c olive and carmine

1894.

A. Provisional issue.

Same type as provisional issue of April, 1887, but stamp printed in rose.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 123 3c on 32c rose, black surcharge  
 Variety: One panel of the sheet was unsurcharged.

124 32c rose

B. Regular issue.

Same type, impression, etc., as corresponding value of the issue of 1882-83, but printed in different colors.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 125 5c brown  
 126 8c blue  
 127 12c claret

1895.

Same type as regular issue of 1892.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

128 3c carmine

## REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

January, 1891.

Linen lined envelopes with stamp printed on right flap.



- 1° Size 131x83 mm.  
201 5c ultramarine
- 2° Size 152x97 mm.  
202 5c ultramarine
- 3° Size 202x127 mm.  
203 5c ultramarine
- 4° Size 225x102 mm.  
204 5c ultramarine
- 5° Size 290x152 mm.  
205 5c ultramarine

## PROTECTED STATES.

## BANGKOK.

1882.

A. 32 cent stamps of the 1867 issue of the Straits Settlements surcharged in black with a capital B measuring 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in height and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. wide at top and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide at bottom.



Watermarked an Elephant's Head.

Perforated 14.

- 1 32c yellow orange, black surcharge
- B. Stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issues of 1868-82 surcharged in black with capital B as above.



Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- |    |                  |                 |
|----|------------------|-----------------|
| 2  | 2c brown,        | black surcharge |
| 3  | 4c rose          | " "             |
| 4  | 5c brown violet  | " "             |
| 5  | 6c lilac         | " "             |
| 6  | 8c yellow orange | " "             |
| 7  | 10c slate        | " "             |
| 8  | 12c blue         | " "             |
| 9  | 24c green        | " "             |
| 10 | 30c claret       | " "             |
| 11 | 96c slate        | " "             |

There is some doubt about the authenticity of the 30 cent stamp.

1883.

A. Provisional issue.

Same surcharge as in the preceding issue on the provisional 2c stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of April, 1883.



Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 1° E, N and S wide.
- 12 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- 2° E and S wide.
- 13 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- 3° S wide.
- 14 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- 4° E wide.
- 15 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- 5° All letters narrow.
- 16 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge

B. Regular issue.

Same surcharge on the regular issues of the Straits Settlements of 1882-83.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- |    |           |                 |
|----|-----------|-----------------|
| 17 | 2c brown, | black surcharge |
| 18 | 2c rose   | " "             |
| 19 | 4c rose   | " "             |
| 20 | 4c brown  | " "             |

- 21 5c blue, black surcharge  
 22 6c lilac " "  
 23 8c yellow orange " "  
 24 10c slate " "  
 25 12c purple " "  
 26 24c green " "

Varieties: Surcharge inverted.

- 27 2c rose, black surcharge  
 28 8c yellow orange, black surcharge

JOHORE.

1884-86.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issues of 1882 and 1883, surcharged Johore or Johor in various types.\*

A. Surcharged JOHORE  
 Watermarked Crown and CC.



Perforated 14.

- 1 2c rose, black surcharge, 14x2½ mm.



- 1° All letters narrow.  
 2 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¾ mm.  
 2° H and E wide.  
 3 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¾ mm.  
 4 2c rose " " 17x2¾ mm.  
 3° H wide, E narrow.  
 5 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¾ mm.



- 6 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2 mm.



- 7 2c rose, black surcharge, 11x2½ mm.



- 8 2c rose, black surcharge, 17½x2¾ mm.  
 B. Surcharged JOHOR.



- 9 2c rose, black surcharge, 12½x2¾ mm.  
 10 2c rose " " 13x2¾ mm.  
 11 2c rose " " 13½x2¾ mm.  
 12 2c rose " " 14x2¾ mm.  
 13 2c rose " " 14½x2¾ mm.  
 14 2c rose " " 15x2¾ mm.

Varieties:

- a. H placed above line.  
 15 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2¾ mm.  
 b. Double surcharge.  
 16 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2¾ mm.  
 c. O misplaced.  
 17 2c rose, black surcharge, 14x2¾ mm.  
 d. Both O's misplaced.  
 18 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½x2¾ mm.  
 e. H placed below the line.  
 19 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½x2¾ mm.

\* According to some compilers, in 1878 the 2 cent brown of the 1868 issue was surcharged with a Star and Crescent in oval; this however is merely a hand stamp, the same having been found struck on the envelopes, denoting that the postage has been paid





- 20 2c rose, black surcharge,  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.



- 21 2c brown, black surcharge,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

- 22 2c rose, black surcharge,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Variety* : First O of JOHOR misplaced,

- 23 2c rose, black surcharge,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



- 24 2c rose, black surcharge,  $9 \times 3$  mm.  
*Variety* : J placed above line.

- 25 2c rose, black surcharge,  $9 \times 3$  mm.



- 26 2c rose, black surcharge,  $14\frac{3}{4} \times 3$  mm.

- 27 2c rose " "  $15 \times 3$  mm.



- 28 2c rose, black surcharge,  $14 \times 3$  mm.

- 29 2c rose " "  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm.

*Variety* : Tall J,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high.

- 30 2c rose, black surcharge,  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm.



1° Wide J

- 31 2c rose, black surcharge,  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm.

*Variety* : J misplaced.

- 32 2c rose, black surcharge,  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm.

2° Narrow J.

- 33 2c rose, black surcharge,  $15 \times 3$  mm.

1891.

A. Regular issue.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of 1883, surcharged JOHOR in various types.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.



- 34 2c rose, black surcharge,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.





- 1° Narrow J, wide R.  
 35 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2½ mm.  
 2° Narrow J, and O, wide R.  
 36 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2½ mm.  
 3° Wide J and R.  
 37 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2½ mm.



- 38 2c rose, black surcharge, 15x2¼ mm.  
 B. Provisional issue.

24 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged in black JOHOR and new value, the original value being obliterated by a black line. The name JOHOR is of the same type on all the stamps, but there are four types of the surcharge of the value, distributed in each pane as per following diagram :

I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4



I.



II.

III.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 39 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type I  
 40 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type II  
 41 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type III  
 42 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type IV

Varieties :

a. Cent instead of Cents.

- 43 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type I

This variety is the 4th stamp in the 5th horizontal row.

b. JO misplaced.

- 44 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type I

This variety does not occur on all the sheets.

1892.

Typographed (portrait of Sultan H. H. Ibrahim) on white wove paper ; the stamps of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 cents are printed in lilac, and the value and inscriptions at bottom in a different color ; the 1 dollar stamps are printed in green and the value in carmine. Size 19x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 45 1c lilac  
 46 2c lilac and yellow  
 47 3c lilac and carmine  
 48 4c lilac and black  
 49 5c lilac and green  
 50 6c lilac and blue  
 51 1d green and carmine

1894.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of preceding issue, surcharged in black with new value and original value obliterated by a black line.



## Perforated 14.

- 52 3c on 2c lilac and yellow, black surcharge  
 53 3c on 4c lilac and black, black surcharge  
 54 3c on 5c lilac and green, black surcharge  
 55 3c on 6c lilac and blue, black surcharge  
 56 3c on 1d green and carmine, black surcharge  
*Varieties:* No period after Cents.  
 57 3c on 2c lilac and yellow, black surcharge  
 58 3c on 4c lilac and black, black surcharge  
 59 3c on 5c lilac and green, black surcharge

- 60 3c on 6c lilac and blue, black surcharge  
 61 3c on 1d green and carmine, black surcharge

March 16th, 1896.

Coronation issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1892, surcharged in black "KEMAHKOTAAN" on the occasion of the coronation of the present Sultan Ibrahim.



## Perforated 14.

- 62 1c lilac, black surcharge  
 63 2c lilac and yellow, black surcharge  
 64 3c lilac and carmine " "  
 65 4c lilac and black " "  
 66 5c lilac and green " "  
 67 6c lilac and blue " "  
 68 1d green and carmine " "

## ODD BITS.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

I have been asked so many times about the purpose and manner of use of the United States stamps for newspapers and periodicals, that I conclude these points may not be generally understood and that a short sketch of them may be of interest.

The 1865 issue was intended to secure for the post office department the handling of newspapers, which was then largely monopolized by the express companies by reason of cheap and quick service. The packages of papers being stamped, it was allowable to mail them on the trains, without loss of time by first going to the post office to be sorted and forwarded, and they were also delivered to the news agents from the trains. These stamps were usually cancelled by a brush dipped in black or blue ink. Copies with a neat hand stamp are nearly always counterfeits, which, by the bye, are very finely executed and difficult to detect. The postmark on the counterfeits is usually Boston or New York. I have never yet seen a genuine copy with a postmark. Cancelled copies in good condition are scarce. The size of the stamps and the fact that they were not provided with gum, but had to be pasted on by the person using, rendered them very liable to damage. The wrappers on which they were used were generally thrown away as waste paper, and thus few of the stamps were saved in a used state. This issue was in use less than four years. It is the only issue of United States stamps which are surface printed. They are typographed, in plates of twenty stamps, four rows of five stamps each, and issued in sheets of ten. The five cent stamps with the white border were made from the plates with the blue border by cutting away the plate between the stamps.

These stamps were reprinted in 1875 by the Continental Bank Note Co.

on very white, hard paper, in colors darker than the originals. The 5 cents was also reprinted by the American Bank Note Co. on soft porous paper, in dull and dark blue.

From 1869 to 1874 the collecting of postage on newspapers seems to have been more a matter of luck than good management. The postage might be paid by either the sender or the receiver and the amount of revenue from this source received by the Government depended entirely upon the carefulness and honesty of the postmasters. The Postmaster General, in his report for 1873, says on this subject: "No stamps are used for the payment of such postage; and the Department is compelled to accept in full satisfaction whatever sums of money postmasters choose to charge against themselves."

The second issue came into use Jan. 1st, 1875. By the law governing this issue, newspapers and periodicals, on being presented at a post office by the publishers, were weighed in bulk and postage collected at the rate of two cents per pound, for publications issued not less than once a week, and three cents per pound for those issued less frequently. For this postage a receipt was given and the stamps received were attached to a stub in a book kept at the post office for this purpose. The stamps were at first cancelled by a punch, but of late years date stamps and other forms of cancellation have been allowed. These cancelled stamps are vouchers for the postmaster's accounts. They are sent to Washington at regular intervals and, after comparison with the accounts, destroyed.

The well known set of twenty-four stamps, ranging in value from two cents to sixty dollars, was provided. By the use of the various values, postage, at either the two cent or three cent rate, could be paid on any weight of newspapers from one pound to one ton, by the use of not more than five stamps. This accounts for such odd values as 72, 84, 96 and 1.92 cents. In 1879 a uniform rate of two cents per pound was established, and in 1885 this was further reduced to one cent per pound, necessitating the issue of the one cent stamp.

At first these stamps were sold to publishers or anyone who applied for them. Many hundred sets were supplied to the Universal Postal Union and it is said that sets were freely given to diplomats and people of influence in Washington. Afterwards the presentation sets were surcharged "specimen" and still later proofs were used for the purpose. Of late it has been forbidden to sell the newspaper stamps to anyone. Publishers presenting matter for mailing pay the cost of postage, instead of supplying the stamps. Receipts are given and the stamps attached to the stubs, as heretofore, but they are only handled by those in the post office. Owing to the large quantities given away, the supply has been greater than the demand and the higher values have usually been sold at less than their face value.

The first printings of these stamps were made by the Continental Bank Note Co. on thin hard paper. The later printings by the American Bank Note Co. are on soft porous paper. Many of the colors of the two printings differ considerably, as will be seen by reference to the catalogues. A few values were also printed from the old plates by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, before their new plates were ready for use.

A special printing of these stamps was made in 1875, to be sold to collectors with the sets of reprints and department stamps surcharged "specimen." They are on very white, crisp paper, ungummed and in colors very like the regular issue.

Most of the designs of the current set are adapted from their precedes-

sors. The values are altered and the stamps are of smaller size. When first issued they were on unwatermarked paper. But most of the values have now appeared on paper watermarked with the letters U. S. P. S. There are twelve in the set, ranging in value from one cent to one hundred dollars.

Like the preceding set they are not sold to the public. But many sets have found their way into the hands of collectors, having been sold by officials of the smaller countries of the Universal Postal Union.

It may be of interest to repeat here that, by the rules of the Universal Postal Union, all countries that are members of the Union are bound to send to headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, as samples of each new issue they make, five sets for each country in the Union, I believe there are about 175 countries in the Union, so the number of sets is quite large.

My article on the *première gravures* of the 1861 issue of the United States is warmed over in the last number of the *Post Office*. But I am at a loss to understand why the publishers should garble it, instead of copying it correctly. I think I clearly proved that there were two issues in 1861, the first in August and the second in September. Why then does the writer in the *Post Office* call the second issue retouched plates? They are nothing of the kind. Additions were made to the *dies*, varying from a few tiny marks to large groups of ornaments. But the plates were not retouched. The writer says, "it is impossible in some cases to decide whether changes which are found in the stamps have been made in the die or in the plate made from the die." As my article supplied the plate numbers of both the types, I think that should have helped settle the question and, if that was not sufficient, I could have shown him sets of die proofs to prove the alterations were made in the dies. Examination of blocks of the stamps should also satisfy anyone that the plates were not retouched. The changes are absolutely the same in each stamp on a sheet, which would not be the case if they had been on the plate instead of the die. And think of the labor involved in making large additions, as in the case of the three and twelve cents, to each stamp on a plate.

In Mr. Gremmel's *Comprehensive Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps* I find frequent reference to retouched plates. I think it would be a great improvement in the book if he would point out in what the retouches consist, so that we know what to look for and be able to recognize and place these varieties. I must confess I am not aware of any very important retouches in the plates of the U. S. stamps. I know the dies have sometimes been retouched. But, so far as I can learn, when the plates become worn they were either put aside or else ground down and re-entered.

The plates of the 1 cent 1851-57 were extensively touched up, where the transfer roll had not gone sufficiently far or deep at the tops and bottoms of the stamps. But this was done before the plates were put to press, whereas retouching, as generally understood, is employed when the plates are showing wear from long use.

I have on several occasions seen in the philatelic journals questions and replies regarding the differences between the typographed and lithographed stamps of the liberty head type of France and Colonies. Among the descriptions of the distinguishing points I have never noticed that which has always seemed to me the most prominent and easy to be seen. On the typographed stamps the shading under the eye is composed of lines of fine dots; most of

these lines start from the lower eyelid and run toward (not to) the center of the cheek. The shading of the chin and throat is also made by lines of dots. On the lithographed stamps the lines of shading under the eye are made up of short dashes and they start from the nose and run in straight lines parallel to the lower eyelid. The shading of the chin and throat is made by solid instead of dotted lines.

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### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 12th September, 1896.

The only excitement we have had since I wrote you last has been a little bit of a scramble for copies of the British South Africas surcharged on Cape stamps. One or two dealers got very fair lots of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d and 2d, but the scarcer values of 3d, 4d and 6d have been very short for making up sets. The 3d has been fetching tall prices. One dealer showed me a pair for which he wanted £5. He said he had refused £2 for a single copy. Other dealers, however, are selling the 3d at 17s., 6d. Others are locking up the few they have been able to secure, in the belief that when their real scarcity becomes known they will be even more appreciated than they are to day.

But I don't expect any such rise as your printer makes me talk about in my last letter! I am made to say that the stamps out in Rhodesia were fetching as much as 80 shilling each. It should have been 30. Possibly as my letter was type written the figure 3 got blurred in making a press copy and looked more like an 8 than a 3. So please postpone the hanging of that printer—for the present.

A collector speculator swooped down on one dealer and cleared out his stock of the surcharges at a single operation. That same party I have before referred to in previous letters. I never hear of his selling any of these things that he buys. So far as I can learn he simply hoards in a sure and certain faith in their future profitable resurrection. He must have a grand lot. I know one who has had a peep at his treasures and he tells me that the stock is immense. He (that is the speculator) is a genial soul.

To return to the B. S. A. stamps; I may profitably point out to your readers that it will be well to pick up, as early as they can, the "One Penny" on Three Pence and the same surcharge on "Four shillings." Of these stamps, the statement has gone the rounds of the journals, that there were 1200 of each printed. I am now assured, on excellent authority, that there were seven sheets of 60-420, of the "One Penny" on Three pence, and eighteen sheets of 50 on the Four Shillings—1080. Both stamps should be very good as there is not the slightest doubt about their being downright genuine.

So long ago as June last I saw and chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* a complete set of the new design for British East Africa, yet not a dealer in this part of the world has yet been able to get any stock. Why I know not. They are very pretty and would sell like hot cakes, and as the set is a good long series it would be a profitable one to handle. Still there

are none to be had. I have not been able to get one even for illustrating purposes.

Talking about illustrating I can only say there is no further development. Behind the scenes we know that matters are not so quiet as they seem. Both sides are burnishing their weapons, and I am hopeful that we shall come out safely in the end. Any way, there will be a big rumpus if we don't, for more than one trade will be injuriously affected if we are beaten, and just now the Britishers' blood is up about losing trade. For a Government Department to deliberately drive a considerable trade out of the country at this juncture will, therefore, be courting public indignation in a very risky manner. The most amusing part of the business is the comment of an editor on your side, who urges us to see in the trouble evidence that under an effete old monarchy like ours, such things will occur. That poor fellow cannot long have got loose from the nursery, or he would have known that red-tape is a canker that affects all kinds of government officials under all types of government, just as a lack of common honesty leads some editors of so-called philatelic periodicals to dish up in their own jargon without acknowledgment of the labour of others.

One thing in this connection I must not omit to mention, that is the announcement by Mr. Upcott Gill, the defendant in the recent prosecution, that the prosecuting authorities have generously waived all claim to their costs in either the Police Court or the Appeal Court, which by reason of the conviction they were entitled to. Mr. Gill goes on to say:

The decision would appear to apply only to Colonial Stamps, and I take it that an illustration of a cancelled stamp either by a defacing mark or by an ordinary postmark would not be an infringement of the act, as such a block could not produce a representation of a stamp, or anything which could be mistaken for a stamp,—it would in fact, be only an illustration of something which had at some previous time been a stamp but which at the time of being illustrated was no longer a stamp. Any way, unless I should be advised to the contrary I shall act upon these lines. If the worst came to the worst I should do my printing of stamp publications abroad which would be so much more of English money which might be earned at home being sent to a foreign country.

Mr. Justice Grantham in the Appeal Case may have been right in his judgment but his reasons for it were about as bad as they could be, and moreover, those reasons were based on about as bad a fault as a Judge could commit, that of imagination. He assumed that which had not at any time been suggested by the Prosecution and which moreover was entirely opposed to fact, and upon that assumption he based his judgment. Said he,—“It would be difficult for Mr. Gill to show bonafides in the matter because he knew that he could not get such a block made in this country and he therefore went abroad.” Now nothing could be further from the facts. I did *not* know that such blocks might not be legally made in this country (and in spite of the judgment I am not sure of it even now), and it was a mere accident that that particular block was included in the parcel done abroad. If I had happened to have had that block made in England the prosecution would never have occurred, as the prosecution would never have known anything about it. Their information was derived from the Customs authorities with whom the Foreign Customs had communicated in case the blocks had been intended for any improper purpose.

We are watching with interest the experiment you are about to make in the getting out of a journal for what you term the “boy collector.” The programme which I have read strikes me as being a somewhat curious affair. It seems it is to be a Jack-of-all trades journal. It is going to teach the young idea how to shoot in all kinds of ways not hitherto dreamt of by philatelic editors. He must be a courageous editor who takes so merrily to the instruction of young people in history, biography, geography, and all the ologies under the sun. The boy collector, it seems, is also to be taught how



to supply needy editors with acceptable articles on philatelic matters. Evidently it is to be a marvellous production, by a marvellous editor. And all for 15 cents. It will beat the ordinary University into a cocked hat. Kindly enter me as a subscriber forthwith; I would sit at the feet of this philatelic Gamaliel till further orders

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Seriously, however, I wish your venture every success. The ambitious part of the flourish will tone down to practical work. I am anxious, not to say curious, to see what limitations you are going to recommend in order to simplify collecting for the young collector. Personally, I hold that the limitation should exclude all varieties of perforation, paper, and even watermark. I am aware that this limitation is rather too drastic for some folks; still, it seems to me that if you are to make collecting an attractive pastime for boys you must exclude all perplexing varieties, and go back to old time methods.

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The Nova Scotia remainders are being quietly absorbed here, several collectors are even buying them as an investment, believing that they will eventually recover any present drop in value. Such beautiful old stamps are naturally strong favourites, and will stand a strong dose of discovered remainders. Not a few imagine them to be old Perkins-Bacon productions. Those who are of that way of thinking should secure pairs with the imprint, which will show them that the stamps were done by the American Bank Note Co. If the first issue were not so frightfully expensive these remainders would have had a tremendous run on the part of those who have not hitherto taken North Americans.

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Next month we shall be resuming our meetings of the London Philatelic Society. Whether we shall follow the plan of last session of dropping the Reference List meetings I cannot say. The excuse on which they were dropped last session still holds good, viz: that the Publication Committee had had in hand more work than they could see their way to publish at once. Meanwhile, others are doing the work and getting the kudos for it while the Society sleeps. Witness the splendid Handbooks for specialists in course of publication by Stanley Gibbons.

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Our Auctioneers have already made a successful beginning. The indications are certainly very strong in the direction of an unusually active winter session. With a big Exhibition in perspective it would indeed, be disappointing if it were otherwise. Still even so, the readiness with which collectors and dealers have responded to the first stroke of the auctioneer's hammer must be encouragingly suggestive of a good time to come.

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I am told that I have been twitted in a contemporary of yours for what the editor terms my "Philatelic Fashion Notes." That sort of chaff won't alter facts, and after all I am but a chronicler of facts and fancies like him self. I do not pretend to make or lead those fashions of which I write. If I did perhaps he would want to enter into a contract for a boom in Samoans. It may be very un-philatelic to lower the science to the grade of a fashion. Human nature, however, is human nature, and, while it is so, fashions will have their sway. They may, in matters philatelic, be the result of a passing fancy, or of a coincident study of some particular group of countries. The effect is the same. There is a rush for the stamps of a particular country, hence the fashion. To my mind these changes from one group to another



are of noteworthy interest. But they are not so much fashions as passing changes of study on the part of the philatelic body. A popular Handbook, for instance, appears, clearing up doubts, solving difficulties, and opening the path to the better arrangement and collection of the stamps of a particular group. There is immediately a more or less active demand for the stamps of that group, generated by the requirements of collectors working up their collections to the higher level of the Handbook. Such a demand, call it fashion if you like, has always followed every publication of the London Philatelic Society, with the one exception of India and Ceylon.

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What does the following Notice in our official *London Gazette* mean?

"Foreign Office, Aug. 31.—It is hereby notified for public information that all the territories in East Africa, now under the Protectorate of Her Majesty, except the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the Uganda Protectorate, are for the purposes of administration included in one Protectorate, under the name of the East Africa Protectorate. This Protectorate includes the territories bounded on the north by the river Juba, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the German sphere, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and also all adjacent islands between the mouths of the rivers Juba and Umba."

Looks as if "British East Africa" is to become "East Africa Protectorate." Possibly it may turn out that the curious Uganda labels noted by the *Monthly Journal* a couple of months since are the precursors of a regular series.

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Then the Sultan of Zanzibar, just as a special series with his portrait was being prepared for him, shuffles off this mortal coil, and of course there must be fresh arrangements for his successor. Truly, with the rumpus in Rhodesia, philatelic matters in South Africa are exceptionally lively. And so long as the stamps genuinely reflect such stirring events so much the better for philately, for they make for us a series of historic landmarks. The surcharged Cape stamps for Rhodesia, for instance, will give us for ever the date of the rebellion in that part of the world, and incidentally also the date of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, being all more or less mixed up in the same regions in the same year.

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### THE PHILATELIC CLUB.

We are pleased to learn that the proposed Club and headquarters for philatelists in this city is making satisfactory progress. The efforts of the Committee have met with gratifying results. The return of collectors from their summer outings and the attendant renewal of interest in philately have been manifested by numerous subscriptions to the capital stock of the Club. About ninety out of the one hundred shares have been subscribed for. And the Committee have taken up the remaining shares among themselves, in order to facilitate matters, hasten the securing of a charter, etc. These few duplicate shares will be transferred to applicants for membership, as long as they last. Present indications are that the list will be full in a very short time. It is not intended to issue more than the one hundred shares of stock originally proposed.

The labor of securing a house for the Club has not been inconsiderable. But we understand the Committee have at last succeeded in finding a building well adapted to the needs of the Club and other interests connected with it. We expect ere this number of the *JOURNAL* appears, the lease will have

been secured. The building is centrally located and convenient to many lines of street cars. An entire floor is occupied by one large room, which will afford excellent accommodations for auctions. It is expected that the improved quarters and the up-town location will increase the attendance at auctions, to the benefit of the sales.

The several philatelic societies of the city have also agreed to take rooms with the Club and the house selected provides ample quarters for this purpose.

The Club will be well accommodated in the way of rooms for library, billiards, smoking, etc., etc.

A meeting of the stockholders will be called at an early date to organize, prepare Constitution and By-Laws, elect officers and take any necessary steps for placing the Club in a position to transact business and install itself.

We congratulate the Committee on the success which has attended their efforts and philatelists on the prospect of having, at an early date, a pleasant home and business headquarters.

### NOTES.

Our attention has recently been called to the fact that the present issue of Roumanian stamps has a watermark considerably larger than that originally employed in 1894. We find, however, that this change must have taken place some time ago, and that but very little attention is paid to the size of the watermark woven into the paper. The earlier stamps all bear a watermark 13 mm. in height, whereas early in 1895, as would appear from the cancellations, the size began to increase, and has varied since then between 14 and 15 mm. the present stamps all appearing with the largest measurement.

The earliest dates that we find for the different values of the larger watermark are the following:

1½b,	February 13th, 1895
3b,	January 7th, 1895
5b,	January 28th, 1895
10b,	May 25th, 1895
15b,	January 11th, 1895
25b,	February 21st, 1895
50b,	May 24th, 1895.

Of course, some earlier dates than these may be discovered, but this is sufficient to show that the larger watermark has been in use on all the values for considerably over a year.

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We illustrate herewith the Commemorative stamps of Uruguay chronicled last month.



We take the following from *El Filatélico*, of San Jose, in regard to a projected new issue of stamps for Costa Rica: "We learn from an employee of the General Inspection of Instruction that a proposition is about to be made to the Congress of this republic to make an issue of postage stamps with portraits of our most notable presidents, as follows:

1	centavo,	Juan Mora Fernandez,
2	centavos,	Eusebio Rodriguez,
5	"	Braulio Carrillo,
10	"	Juan Rafael Mora,
20	"	Jose Maria Mantealegre,
25	"	Juan Alfaro Ruiz,
40	"	Julian Volio,
50	"	Jose Maria Canas,
80	"	Jose Maria Castro M. (Dr.)
1	peso,	Jesus Jimenez,
5	pesos,	Tomas Guardia,
10	"	Bernardo Soto.

We agree with this commission, but we think that it is a mistake to put D. Bernardo Soto in the place of some other man who has served our country well. We would also propose special stamps for tobacco, etc., seeing that this now comes in free and the people are much pleased at being allowed to sow it without restriction."

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According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, stamps of one, five and ten florins will shortly appear in the Dutch Indies.

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We illustrate below the new Italian stamps chronicled last month.



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The *London Philatelist* chronicles a current variety of the 2½ penny of the South African Republic in which the word PENNY is spelt PFNNY.

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The *Philatelic Record* denies the issue of the five shilling stamp for the South African Republic which was chronicled by us last month on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. We expressed our doubts about the truth of the news when we chronicled the stamp.

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In the last number of our JOURNAL, we chronicled the 1 and 2 centavo stamps of the current issue of Mexico with a new watermark viz., the letters RM interlaced appearing in full on each stamp. On inspecting our stock, we find that this watermark came into use some time ago, and we are surprised that no one noticed it until now.

We have the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 centavos with this new watermark, and give herewith the earliest dates that we have found on each value :

1c	February 22nd, 1896
2c	February 24th, 1896
3c	March (?), 1896
4c	February 10th, 1896
5c	December 29th, 1895

As a peculiar circumstance, we may mention that we have the 1c stamp with cancellation of the City of Mexico dated February 21st, 1895. However, as this set was issued only in the end of March, 1895, this must be due to the fact that the cancellation mark of the City of Mexico bears the wrong year.



Mr. Morgenthau has shown us three varieties of the 2c green of the Argentine Republic of the 1888 issue, the principal difference consisting in the distance between the top of the head and the frame above it, which measures respectively 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 mm. in the three types ; we illustrate below the first and third types.



According to *The Monthly Journal*, the 3 penny lilac of the first type of New Zealand exists on pelure paper.



We have seen some pretty good forgeries of the twopenny and one shilling stamps of the first issue of Gibraltar, a forged surcharge having been printed on the current Bermuda stamps. The forged surcharge is a trifle larger than the genuine, measuring  $15\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  mm., instead of  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ . The color of the current Bermuda stamps also differs somewhat from the first Gibaltars, the twopenny Bermuda being a claret brown, while the Gibraltar is an olive brown, and the color of the one shilling Bermuda is olive bistre, while the Gibraltar is a pale yellow brown.



We illustrate the new issue of Antioquia chronicled last month.



We have seen a 20 paras Servia of the issue of 1867 perforated 12, with double perforation vertically on the right side.

Mr. Bogert informs us that the current Salvador stamps are watermarked with a Liberty Cap on a pole. In looking through our stock we find that the current Ecuador and Nicaragua stamps bear the same watermark which we illustrate herewith.



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We have seen the five centavos of the issue of 1893 of Antioquia with double vertical perforation at the left side.

\* \* \* \* \*

*The London Philatelist* notes that the current 25 centavos of Uruguay exists with center inverted.

\* \* \* \* \*

*The Monthly Journal* chronicles a pair of 40 paras ultramarine of the 1866 issue of Servia, perforated  $9\frac{1}{2}$  all round, imperforate between the stamps.

\* \* \* \* \*

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a number of stamps received by them lately, amongst which are some forgeries of the early issues of Afghanistan that are new to us. They represent the *sunar* dated 1288, with dotted inner circle, the *abasi* of the same date with plain inner circle, and the *shahi*, in a *greenish brown* shade, of Type 15 in the catalogue. All three are on *wove paper*, instead of laid. The two imitations of the 1288 issues have, in most cases, all the projections clipped off close to the outer circle, to conceal the fact that the smaller projections are shown in white on a solid *black rim*, instead of being only outlined in *black*; those of Type 15 are on a very thick wove paper. With them are some impressions of the *abasi* of 1880. Type 19, in a very bright *vermilion*, on thin wove paper, which we think may possibly be reprints—if that type is out of use.—(*Monthly Journal*).

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Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., send us a double surcharge of the "one penny" provisional on 2d red and olive of British Central Africa chronicled by us in January last. They explain that this specimen is from the first sheet printed; the printer having set the surcharge too high up, put the sheet on the press a second time after altering the position of the surcharge. They further inform us that while these provisionals were being printed, there being no 2d stamps in stock, H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General authorized the postmasters of Blantyre, Chiromo and Zomba to cut the 2 penny stamp in two and use each half as 1 penny stamp for postage on newspapers, etc. These were only employed a day or two, and when the provisionals were issued no more split stamps were allowed. Less than 50 were so used. They were cut straight down the center, and not diagonally.—(*The Philatelic Record*.)

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According to *La Revue Philatelique* the following adhesives, envelopes, etc. of France, are no longer in use:

Adhesive stamp: 75 centimes.

Unpaid letter stamps: 60 centimes and 1 franc.

Envelopes: 5 centimes on buff, large size; 15 centimes on bluish, small size.

Wrapper: 3 centimes.

*La Revue Philatelique* describes two varieties of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  penny letter card of New Zealand. In the 1st variety the groundwork of the cartouche with the inscription NEW ZEALAND is formed of broken lines, and in the lower right corner of the reverse is the following inscription in microscopic characters: "N. Z. Press Co. Ltd." In the 2d variety the lines of the cartouche are unbroken, and there is no inscription in the right lower corner of the reverse.

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We copy the following from the *Weekly Stamp News* concerning the newly discovered Frazer's City Express Post 2 cents, chronicled and illustrated by us last month.

"In March 1848 the Cincinnati papers contained an announcement of cheaper rates of postage and informed all persons wishing to send their mail at the reduced rates to call on H. Frazer & Co., on Fourth street, between Walnut and Main. Two stamps were issued for this service, viz., 1c blue and 2c black, both being of the same type (see our description in No. 298). The 1c stamp was used to prepay postage open and the 2c stamp on sealed letters. The cities receiving mail through this post were: Madison, Albany and Evansville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. The mail was carried by means of boats on the Ohio River."

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The new Johore stamps with portrait of the young Sultan were issued on August 22d. The values are the same as in preceding series, viz: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c and 1 dollar.

## CHRONICLE.

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the design of the postal cards has been altered, the word "PROTECTORATE" and the coat of arms having been removed.

### *Postal cards.*

- 1p black
- 2p black and yellow

**BULGARIA.**—*Die Postwerthzeichen-Kunde* states that the 25 stotinki unpaid letter stamp is now issued in the new type.



### *Unpaid letter stamps.*

Perforated.

25s carmine

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—The current 10 centavos adhesive is now printed in bistre on rose paper.

### *Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated  $12 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

10c bistre on rose

**Panama.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a one peso stamp of the same type as the other values of the current series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

1p brown carmine

**ECUADOR.**—The *Weekly Stamp News* has received a cover bearing a pair of new 5c provisional stamps made by surcharging the 10 centavos revenue stamp of 1887-88 in four lines "1896—CORREOS—5—Cts." and paraphe. *Der Philatelist* states that the 5 centavos envelope of 1894 issue has been met with, surcharged "1895-1896."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5c on 10c orange black surcharge



*Envelope.*

Provisional issue.

5c dark green, white, black surcharge

**FERNANDO PO.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a  $\frac{1}{8}$  centimo of the same type as the remainder of the current series. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a 6,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 20 and 25c of same type and a provisional 5c, consisting of the current 10c surcharged "Habilitado 5c de Peso" in a circle.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{8}$ c slate

5c on 10c gray violet, blue surcharge

6c dark violet

$12\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

20c blue

25c carmine

**FRANCE.**—*La Revue Philatelique* states that the 5 centimes envelope, small size, is now issued on thick white paper and has a tongued flap.

*Envelope.*

5c green, white

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—From the *Weekly Stamp News* we learn that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p Army Officials were issued on September 1st. The surcharge on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 penny is in plain capitals 3 mm., high; there are two lines, "ARMY" 9 mm., in length, and "OFFICIAL"  $14\frac{1}{2}$  mm., the two lines being just 12 mm., apart.

On the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  penny the surcharge is in thicker type and the words are  $9\frac{1}{4}$  mm., apart.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p vermilion, black surcharge

1p lilac

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue " "



**HAYTI.**—We have received the 3 centimes adhesive, which appears to be of a re engraved type. The stamp is a trifle smaller than in the preceding issue, measuring only  $23\frac{1}{2}$  mm., in height, instead of 24 mm., and the letters of the inscription "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI" are a trifle smaller; otherwise, we can find no difference.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 13.

3c red violet

**HONG KONG.**—We gather from the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the reply part of the 4c on 3c reply card has been transformed into a single card by obliterating the word 'REPLY' by a red line.

*Postal card.*

4c on 3c brown, buff, black surcharge (reply part)

**ITALY.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the official postal card is now issued with the stamp of the same type as the regular 10 centesimos postal card.

*Official postal card.*

10c rose, cream

**MEXICO.**—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us three new Hidalgo Express envelopes, the express frank being printed in black instead of brown.

*Express Hidalgo.*

*Envelope.*

Size 153x90 mm.

10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine, gray laid paper, marbled

10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine, amber " " "

10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine, orange red laid paper, marbled

**NETHERLANDS.**—Mr. G. B. Robert, editor of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, and Mr. D. A. Schreuders have sent us a new 50 cent stamp, which is of the same size as the higher values and also printed in two colors the central medallion being printed in fawn and the frame in emerald green. We also read in the *N. T. v P.* that the Unpaid Letter Stamps of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 and 10 cents have been issued in entire sheets of type 1, and printed in ultramarine.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 11.

50c emerald green and fawn

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c ultramarine, type 1

5c " "

10c " "

**NIGER COAST.**—*The London Philatelist* states that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny stamp is now issued in yellow green.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow green

**PARAGUAY.**—The 1 centavo stamp is now issued with corrected spelling.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

1c gray

**PERU.**—We copy the following from the *Weekly Stamp News*: "We have seen the 1, 10 and 50c of the current series bearing the new type of 'GOBIERNO' surcharge. The old type, with frame, was withdrawn recently, it will be remembered, on account of its having been counterfeited. Official mail was then franked with unsurcharged stamps, pending, we suppose, the preparation of this new surcharge. The letters of the word 'GOBIERNO' are now 3 mm. high and the word measures 16 mm. in length.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.

1c ultramarine, black surcharge

10c yellow, black surcharge

50c rose, black surcharge

**PORTUGAL.**—Mr. C. Witt informs us that the 20 and 30 reis Postal Cards, single and reply and the 25 and 50 reis Letter Cards have been issued with stamp of the new type.

We read in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the envelopes have also been issued with stamp of the new type.

*Envelopes.*

Size 142x110 mm.

25r green, *buff*

50r blue "

*Postal cards.*

20r lilac, *buff*

20 x 20r lilac, *buff*

30r pale brown "

30 x 30r pale brown, *buff*

*Letter cards.*

25r green, *buff*

50r blue, *blue*

**SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.**—We have received the current 45 cents surcharged 18 cents, and it is said that the same stamp exists also surcharged 36 cents.

Among those received by us we note one on which the left bar of the N is shorter than the right one.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

18c on 45c brown and carmine, black surcharge

36c on 45c brown and carmine " "

**TRINIDAD.**—The long heralded new issue has at last appeared, and we must confess that it is not a thing of joy and beauty. An attempt has been made to reproduce the beautiful design used on the earlier issues, but we consider it rather a poor imitation. The values from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1 shilling and the 10 shilling have the lower label in white with the value printed in color, and the 5 shilling and 1 pound have the lower label in color.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and green
- 1p lilac and carmine
- 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and blue
- 4p lilac and orange
- 5p lilac and violet
- 6p lilac and black
- 1sh lilac and red brown
- 5sh green and orange
- 10sh green and blue
- £1 green and carmine

**VICTORIA.**—*La Revue Philatelique* states that the 2 penny letter card is now printed in brick red instead of rose.

*Letter card.*2p brick red, *pale azuré*

**ZANZIBAR.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the current stamps of the British East Africa Protectorate have been surcharged "ZANZIBAR" in black. So far only the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna have been seen.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green, black surcharge  
1a carmine " "

## THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley &amp; Co., August 12th, 1896.

Naples, Cross, $\frac{1}{2}$ t blue, grand specimen,	\$23.75
Switzerland, Basel, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r, very fine,	23.00
Wurtemberg, 7okr dark lilac, very fine,	18.00
" 7okr pale lilac, very fine,	16.50
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1sh, mint state,	11.00
Western Australia, 2d black on red, extra fine,	15.00
" " 6d bronze, fine specimen, with brilliant lustre,	15.75
British Columbia, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 25c, mint state,	5.25
" " " 50c, mint state,	6.75
Tobago, CC, 6d,	15.50
Nevis, 4d rose, unused,	16.50
" 4d orange, engraved, unused,	12.50
Canada, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, superb,	18.75
United States, 1869, 24c, without gril, unused,	12.00
British Honduras, small surcharge, 50c on 1sh,	17.50
Nevis, 1sh violet, mint state,	10.00
Trinidad, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5sh lake, mint state,	6.00
Nevis, perf. 13, 1sh, unused,	20.00
" " 1sh yellow green, superb,	18.75
Dominica, CA, 1sh carmine, mint state, unused,	23.75
St. Vincent, no watermark, 4d orange, unused,	10.50
Virgin Islands, 1sh, with single outer line, mint state,	23.00

Auction sale of Messrs. Cheveley &amp; Co., September 7th, 1896.

Switzerland, Geneva, envelope, smallest size, entire, used	\$60.00
Ceylon, imperf., 9d, very fine,	10.00
Sierra Leone, CC, perf., 14, 4d blue, unused block of 9, o.g.,	65.00
British Honduras, 6d yellow, unused,	11.00
Dominica, CA, 1sh unused, o.g.,	19.50
Nevis, 4d rose, unused,	13.00
" 4d orange, unused,	10.00
" 1sh yellow green, used,	16.00

New Brunswick, 6d yellow, fine specimen,	13.50
St. Christopher, 6d olive brown, unused, o.g.,	10.00
St. Lucia, 1st issue, 6d green, very fine,	9.50
St. Vincent, 1sh violet rose, unused, o.g.,	15.00
United States, 1856, 9cc, used, thin in one spot,	13.50

### REVIEW.

We have received from Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., Ltd., a copy of their auction summary for the season 1895-96. This little work is certainly of great value to all collectors who are interested in studying the varying conditions of the stamp market, as the prices for fine specimens indicate as a general rule the actual market value of the stamps disposed of.

Messrs. Hilckes & Co., have been very particular to classify the stamps sold according to the condition of the specimens. This is of the greatest importance, as nothing is more misleading than a bare list of the prices realized for different specimens of the same stamp without any record of the condition of the stamps themselves. It is well known that where a brilliant copy might bring one hundred dollars, a poor or inferior one might not realize more than from five to fifty dollars, according as to whether it was badly damaged, slightly damaged, etc., etc.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

I am well aware that it is the usual rule of your journal to refuse space to matter in the nature of a controversy. But I beg you will indulge me in a few words in regard to certain things in the *Post Office* for September, which are both unjust and inaccurate. In the editorial department my good friend Mr. Capen ("with all his faults I love him still") again refers to "the quiet seclusion of Twenty-third Street," and says: "The editor of the paper tried to overthrow our argument by saying that the editor of the *Post Office* lived in Brooklyn." This is not quite correct. It was not the editor of the JOURNAL who said this fearful thing, but my very humble self, on page 347 of the current volume. Furthermore, it was not intended as an argument. I said the editor of the *Post Office* made merry with me, and I tried to return his jest. Either my humor lacked point or I did not realize the seriousness of the accusation of living in Brooklyn.

So much for inaccuracy. Now for injustice. The opening article in the September *Post Office* is upon the subject of the 1861 issue of the United States. The illustrations for the article and the description of the *premières gravures* are *deliberately appropriated* from my article in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for June *without one word of credit* either to the JOURNAL or myself.

As the bulk of the information contained in my article was known only to myself and a few friends, to whom I communicated some parts of it shortly before publication, I do not think it can be claimed to have been "ordinary news" or ancient history. *By request* I showed Mr. Gremmel my

stamps and pointed out to him the differences in engraving and color. But I fail to see why this favor should deprive me of all credit in the matter. Finally, if the stamps are very well known, why does not the *Post Office* point out a distinct mark on one of the stamps which, for reasons of my own, I did not mention? The wording of the descriptions in the *Post Office* is often very like that of my article and the cuts are undoubtedly reproductions of those prepared at considerable expense for the *JOURNAL*; note for instance the ragged inner curve on the cut of the second type of the one cent.

The "standard of philatelic ethics" of the *Post Office* is quite too altitudinous; it really should come down to the level of the rest of us who are only mortal.

Very respectfully,

JOHN N. LUFF

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.:

*Gentlemen*—In your issue for May last, you comment upon a paragraph reprinted by you from the *London Philatelist*, referring to an error of the 1854 issue of Italy, *viz.* 5 centesimi in red, and give it as your opinion that the stamp in question was a reprint.

In mentioning the stamp in my letter to the *London Philatelist*, I did so more with a view to eliciting information regarding the status of the stamp than to endeavor to establish its claim to consideration as a genuine variety.

The source from which I obtained it appeared to me one that strongly supported the *bona fides* of the stamp and, except in the point of color, it bore every appearance of genuineness. As I stated in the *London Philatelist*, I obtained the stamp many years ago—in 1882 to be exact—from an approval sheet sent me by a leading English dealer. It was cancelled, and on a piece of what appeared to be the original letter, which contained some Italian words written in a fine hand in violet ink. The color more nearly approached a dull red than the "pink" of the catalogues, and it was placed in my collection in the place assigned for the 40c. It was not until some months afterwards that I discovered the inscription was "c. cinque," instead of "c, quaranta."

If, as you appear to suggest, my copy was a reprint, it must have been fraudulently cancelled with a forged postmark and, to heighten the fraud, placed on piece of an old letter. The source from which it emanated was such, however, that I would be extremely loath to accept this explanation as to its apparently used state. True, it *might* have been overlooked, and placed on the approval sheet by an unskilled assistant, and the fact that the error in value was not noticed would give some color to this supposition, the price being only 4/-.

Can your friend who has had a "copy of of this great rarity in his possession since many years," give any information about the source from whence it originally came? Was it cancelled or otherwise, and was the color in anyway unusual?

Of course the opinion of Dr. Diena that your friend's copy was a reprint is sufficient proof that there was such an error amongst the reprints. When were these made, and were they ever available for, or even accidentally used for postage?

I should be glad to receive an authoritative opinion, so far as one can be given in the absence of the stamp itself.

I am yours truly,

THE AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE *London Philatelist*.

[This error is not recognized by any authority on Italian stamps and did not exist in the original plate, neither were any 5 centesimi stamps printed in red while those stamps were in use; various errors of the stamps of the 2d and 3d issues of Italy, either unused or used, the latter generally on entire letters, were offered for sale by an Italian dealer as far back as 1878. These were all undoubtedly reprints.]—ED.

## NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

*Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.*

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

## OFFICERS.

*President*, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. *Secretary*, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York.

*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

## COMMITTEES.

*Entertainment* { R. R. BOGERT,  
H. GREMMEL,  
CHAS. D. W. DREW.

*House* { GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
JOS. S. RICH,  
J. N. LUFF.

*Librarian*, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,  
New York.

*Finance* { M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
WALTER S. SCOTT  
A. L. BAIRD.

*Membership* { C. L. MORREAU,  
H. COLLIN,  
J. M. ANDREINI.

*Exchange Manager*, G. W. D. CRITTENTON 280  
West End Ave., New York.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

The 61st meeting of the Corporation and 399th of the Society was called to order at 9.10 by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Betz, Bogert, Drew, Gregory, Levick, Luff, Mead, Meyenberg, Dr. Nascher, Perrin, Petersen and Williams

Reading of minutes omitted.

The Trustees reported the resignation of Mr. Crittenton from the Society and the resignation of Dr. Feldman from the Board of Trustees. Two vacancies in the Board thus being made, upon motion election was held to fill the vacancies.

Mr. Chas. D. W. Drew was nominated to fill the long term and elected.

Mr. Walter S. Scott was nominated for short term and elected.

The President then assigned Mr. Drew to Entertainment Committee and Mr. Scott to Finance Committee.

The Committee on Entertainment reported the selection of Mr. Berlepsch as exchange and auction Manager.

After much discussion of methods to increase interest in meetings, adjourned 10.15.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

The 62nd meeting of the Corporation and 310th of the Society was called to order by President Levick, at 8.50. P. M.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Betz, Berlepsch, Bogert, Brevoort, Drew, Gregory, Homburger, George, Krassa, Levick, Luff, Lynde, Meyenberg, Dr. Nascher, Perrin, Petersen, Rich, W. S. Scott, Weed and Williams.

Trustees reported the election of Eugene Baucher, E. Orange N. J., and R. F. Braine, Jr., Brooklyn, as new members.



The Treasurer reported that he had been unable to obtain any reply from several members and requested that their names be published in the official journal.

It was so ordered and that names of such members as failed to respond to publication should be stricken from the roll.

The display of stamps by the members present was unusual and interesting. The most important was the exhibition by Mr. Krassa of a complete set of die proofs of U. S. from 1847 to end of American Bank Note Co. contract. These were handsomely bound in three volumes and as valueable as they are beautiful. Adjourned 10.15 P. M.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

*President*, AUGUST DEJONGE.

*Secretary*, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 16th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 33, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

### 162D MEETING OF THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY, HELD SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1896.

The meeting was called to order at 8.15 P. M., with the following members present :

President August Dejonge in the chair, Mesers. Henry Clotz, F. W. H. Hahn, R. F. Albrecht, J. W. Sittig, Adolph Lienhardt, A. C. Carstanjen, Chas. H. Seidel, E. R. Carter, John Schiefer, Hugo Kessler, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, A Richter and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. August Dejonge proposed for membership Mr. Ernst Kuntz, referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer sends the Society Nos. 30 and 31 of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., presents bound copies of volumes 7 and 8 of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY ; The J. W. Scott Co., bound copies of volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, "A Friend" and Messrs. A. C. Carstanjen and E. R. Carter denote some counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album ; Mr. E. B. Sterling presents a handsomely mounted copy of the 2 shilling red perforated Hamburg which various experts have endorsed both "genuine" and "counterfeit" without coming to any conclusion as to the true nature of the stamp. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. Clotz read a letter he had received from Dr. Odendall in which he sends his regards to the members of the Society.

A postal was read from our member, Mr. T. W. Goonewarde, of Wellawatte, Ceylon, which was handed to the Secretary for attention.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.40 P. M.